Progressive Compression for Lossless Transmission of Triangle Meshes

Pierre Alliez Mathieu Desbrun

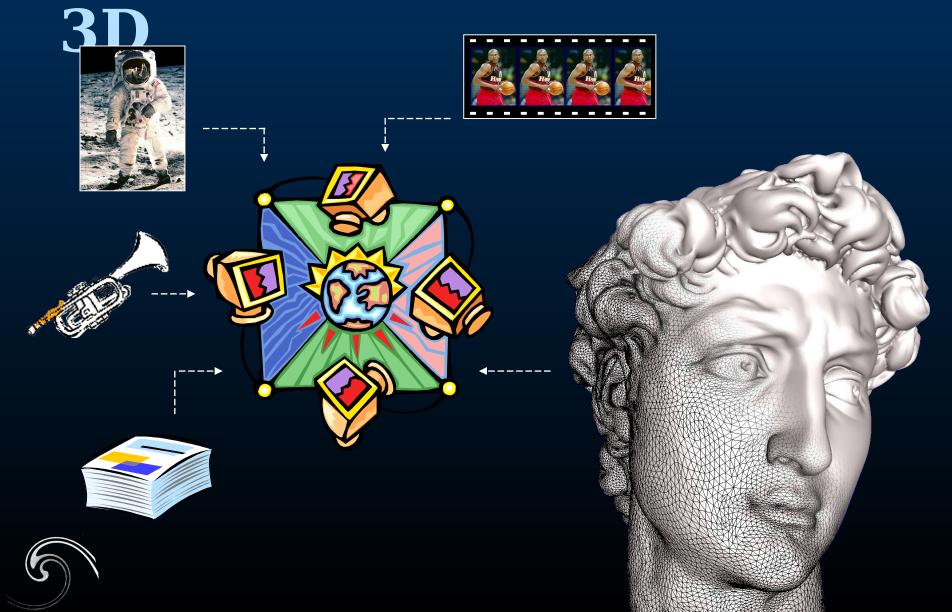
Graphics Immersion Lab, USC

www-grail.usc.edu





Context: Transmission of



3D Data Compression

Different needs:

Lossy...





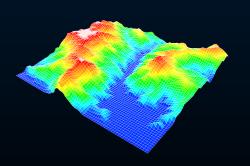


Game

or Lossless?









Medica Engineeri Topograp

3D Data Compression

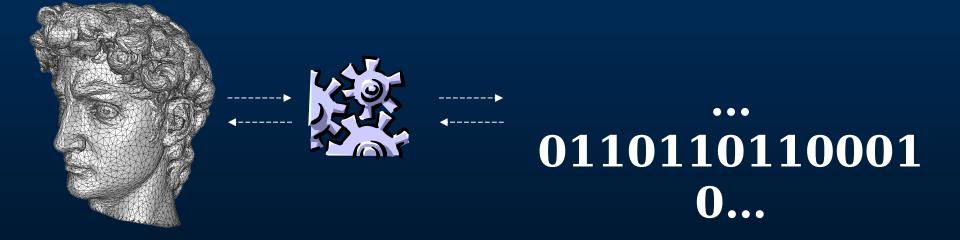
Different needs



or Progressive?



Our Goal



- Progressive compression
- Lossless transmission
- High compression rates



Layout

- Previous work
- Our approach
 - Valence-centered Decimation
 - Connectivity Encoding
 - Geometry Encoding
- Results
- Conclusions and Future Work



Previous work

PROGRESSIVE / LOSSLESS

96 Hoppe **Progressive Meshes**

97 Denny - Sohler **Edge Permutation**

Encoding

98 Taubin et al. **Progressive Forest Split**

99 Pajarola - Rossignac Compressed

Rrogressive Meshes

Progressive valence 2/4 Coloring

99 Cohen-Or et al.

PROGRESSIVE / LOSSY

00 Devillers - Gandoin Geometric

Triangulation

00 Karni - Gotsman **Spectral**

Compression

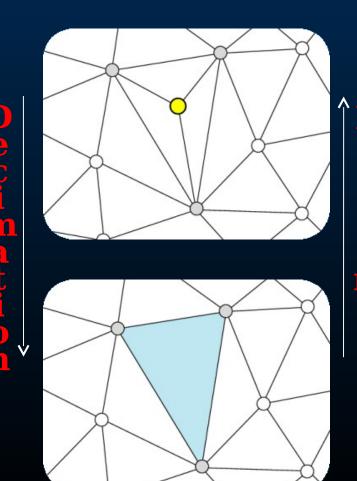
00 Khodakovsky et al. Remeshing

Common ideas

Encoding decimation /refinements:

Localization where to refine?

2. Action how to refine?





Decoding (refinement)

Hoppe 96

1. Localization

each vertex to split

 $\sim \log_2(V)$ bits to localize



Connectivity:

 $2 \overline{\text{edges to split}}$ $\log_2(C_v)$

16 b/v

Geometry:

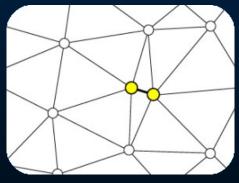
delta encoding

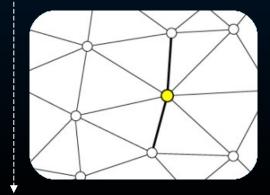
~20 b/v



(decimation)

Encoding



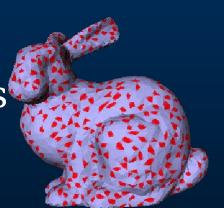




Pajarola - Rossignac 99

1. Localization

2 coloring over vertices amortized cost: 3 b/v





2. Action

Connectivity:

2 edges to split

7.2 b/v

Geometry:

Butterfly prediction + metric

 $\sim 17 \text{ b/v}$

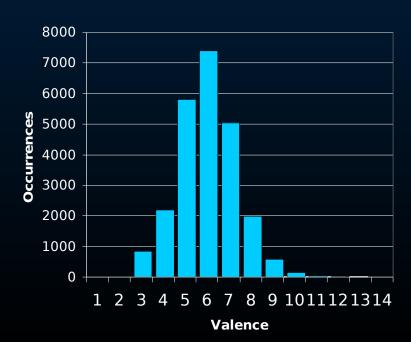




Valence-centered

Approach? We showed (Eurographics '01) that valence

leads to optimal connectivity encoding g_{ilog_2}







Main Ideas

Connectivity:

Only one valence per vertex

- Sufficient for both localization and action
- Close to optimal compression [AD 01]

Geometry:

Normal/tangential separation

Separate geometry/parameterization[KSS 00]



Our Method at a Glance

Decimation Strategy

- -Passes of vertex removals
- -Automatic re-triangulation

Entropy Encoding

-Compression of the list of symbols

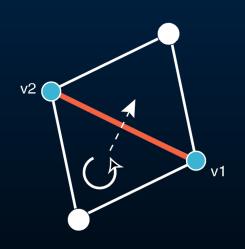
(essentially valences)

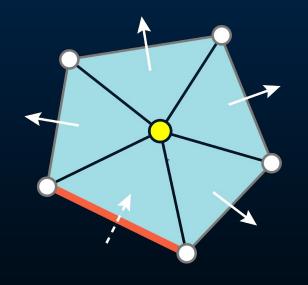


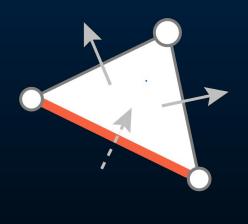
Basic Primitives

Gate (oriented edge)

Ordinary patch Null patch







1 input gate
N-1 output gates
1 vertex removal

1 input gate2 output gates0 vertex remov

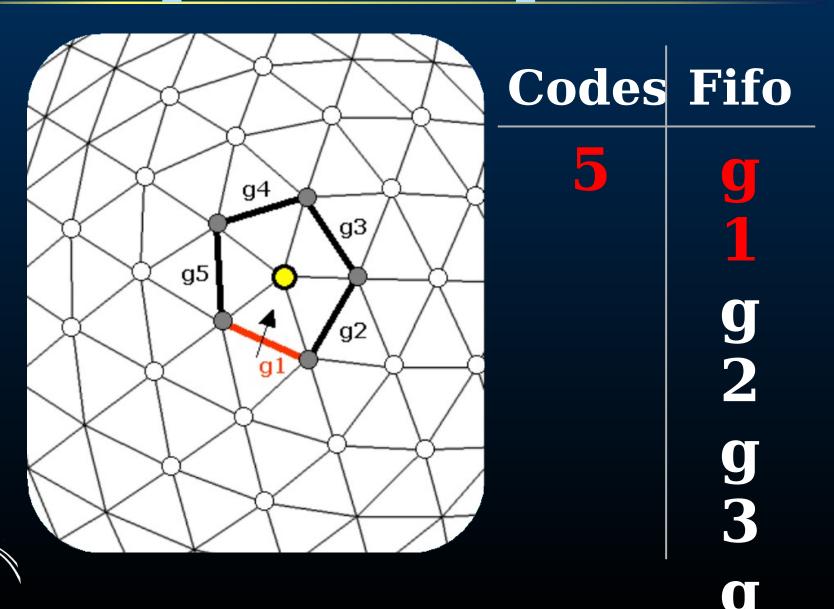


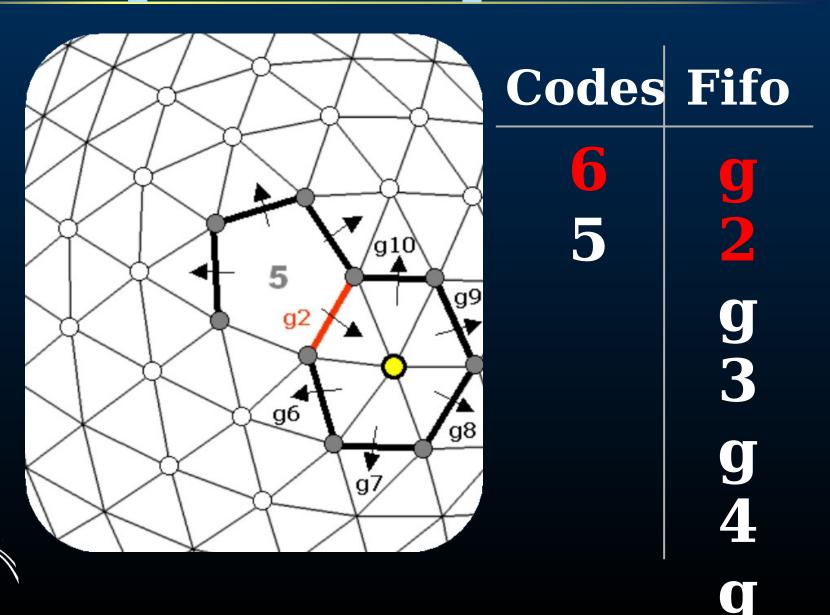
Decimation Strategy

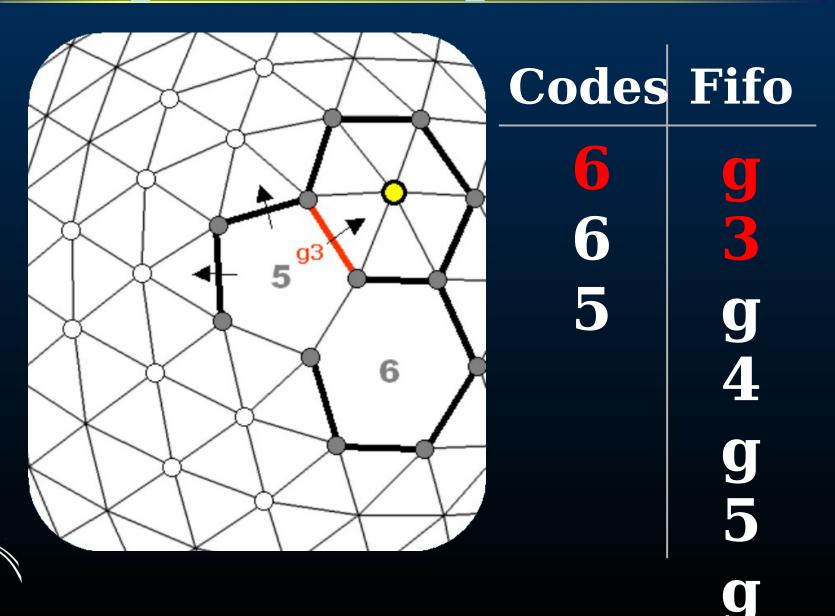
- Gate-based deterministic conquest
 - Vertex removal
 - Fifo of gates
 - Eliminate localization cost
- Targeting special vertices
 - Low valences to respect balance (Denny Sohler 97)
 - Cosmetic decisions
- Automatic re-triangulation
 - Favor regular remeshing
 - Look-up table

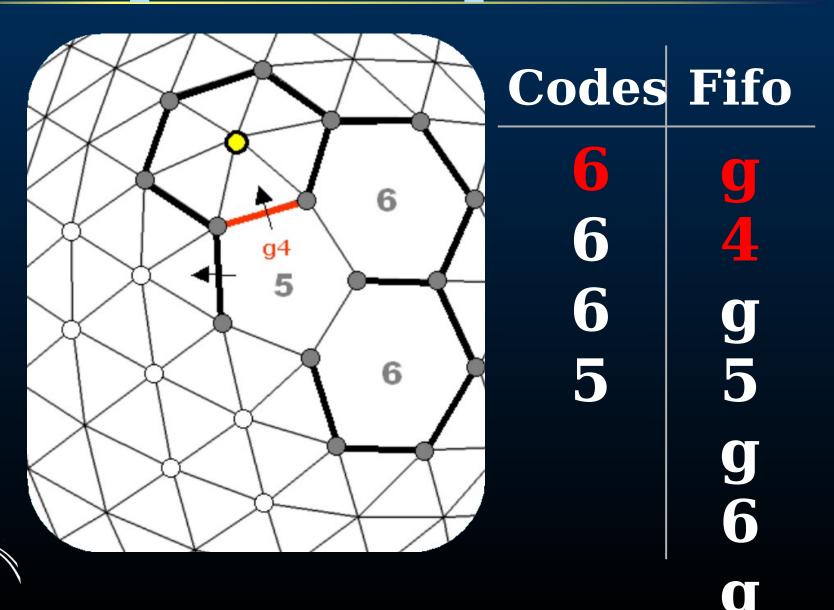


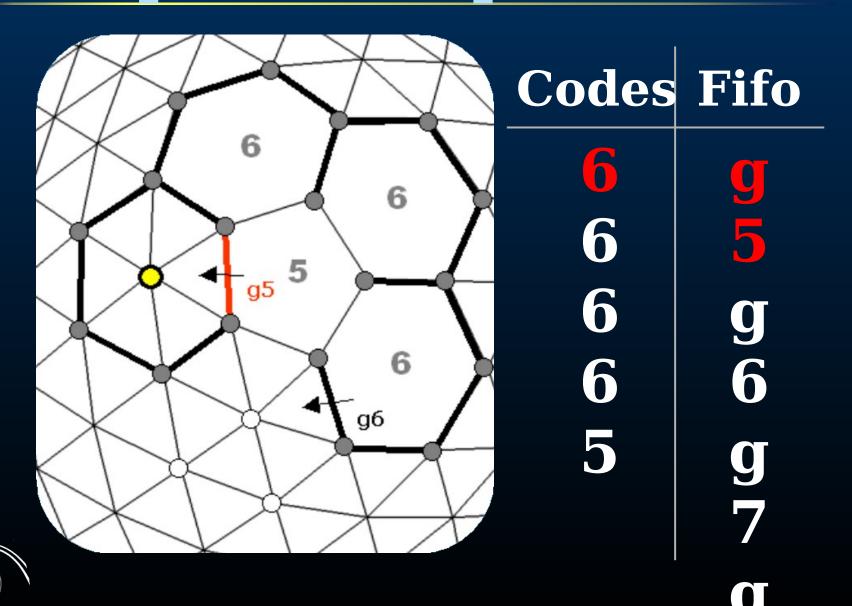
Example of Conquest



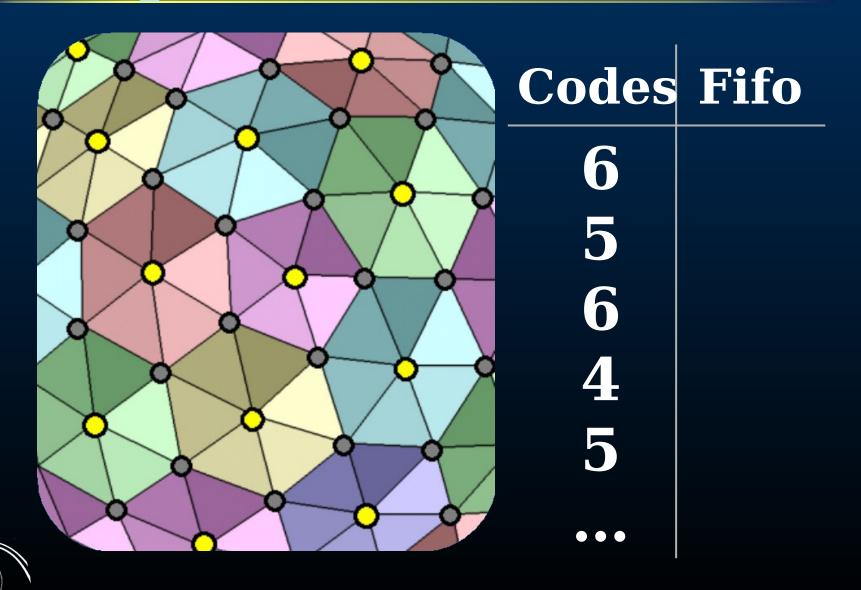








Conquest - End

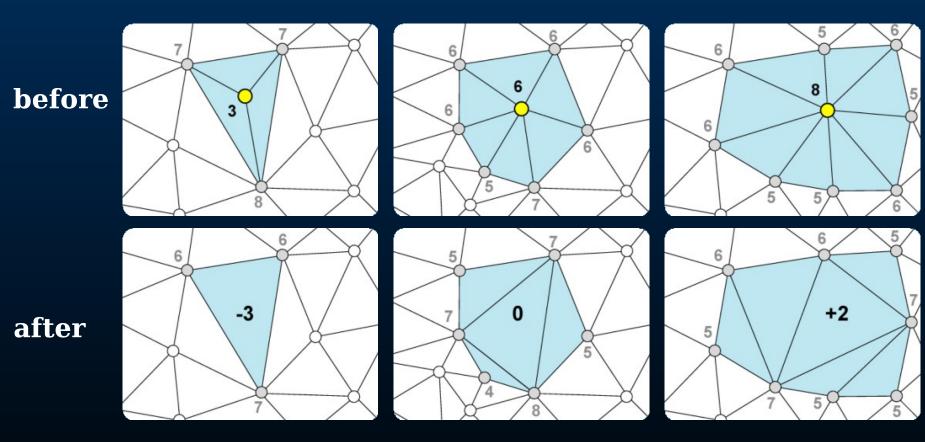


Decimation Strategy

- Gate-based deterministic conquest
 - Vertex removal
 - Fifo of gates
 - Eliminate localization cost
- Targeting special vertices
 - Low valences to respect balance [Denny Sohler 97]
 - Cosmetic decisions
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Valence Dispersion



Before: $V = \Sigma$ (valences, central vertex s excluded)

After : $V' = \Sigma$ (valences) → remove only valences
[3-6] V' = V + (valence(s)-6)

[3-4] on boundaries

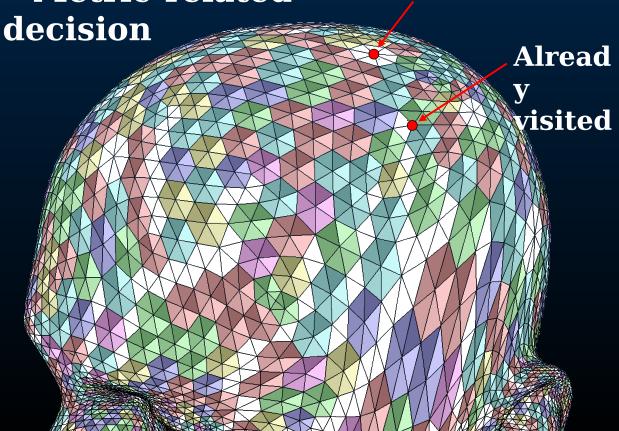
Vertex Selection

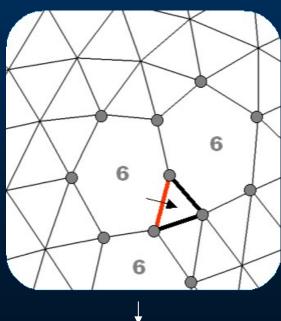
Null patch if:

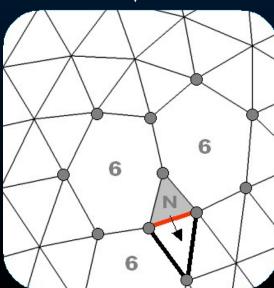
- **Valence** > **6**
- Already visited

Metric-related

Valence > 6



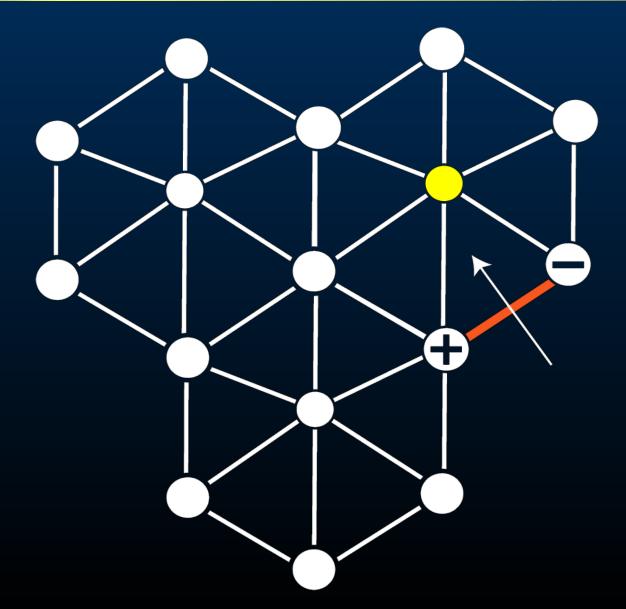




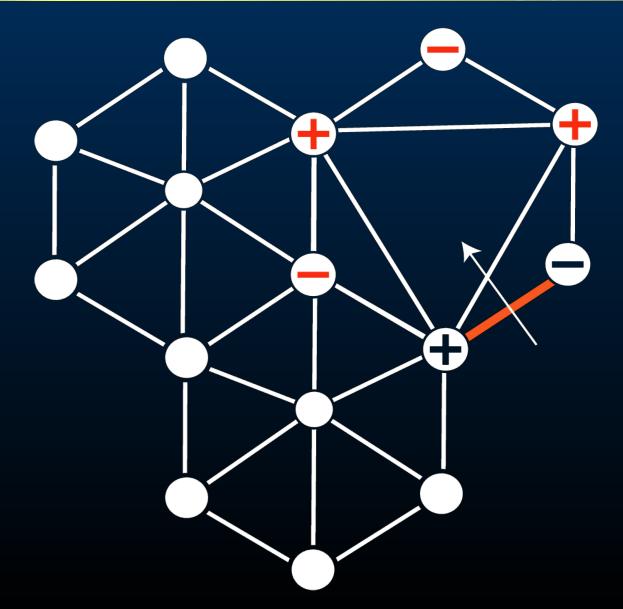
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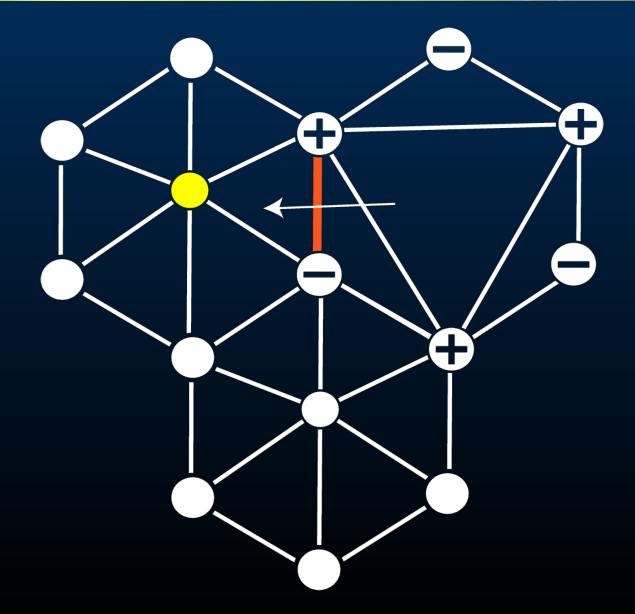




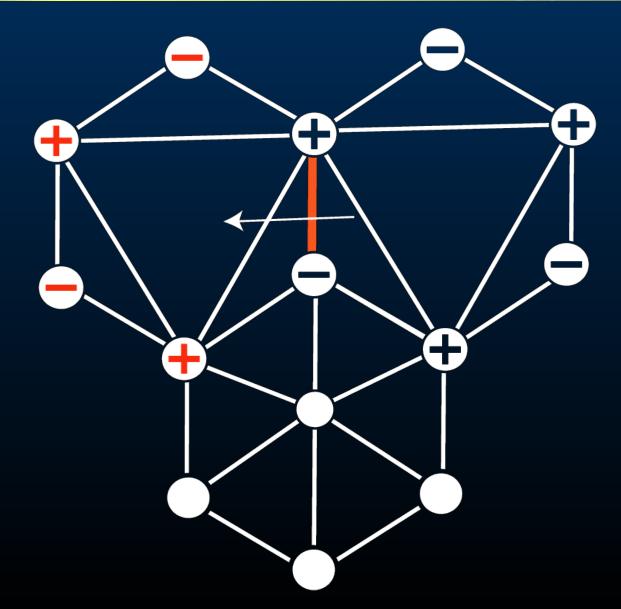




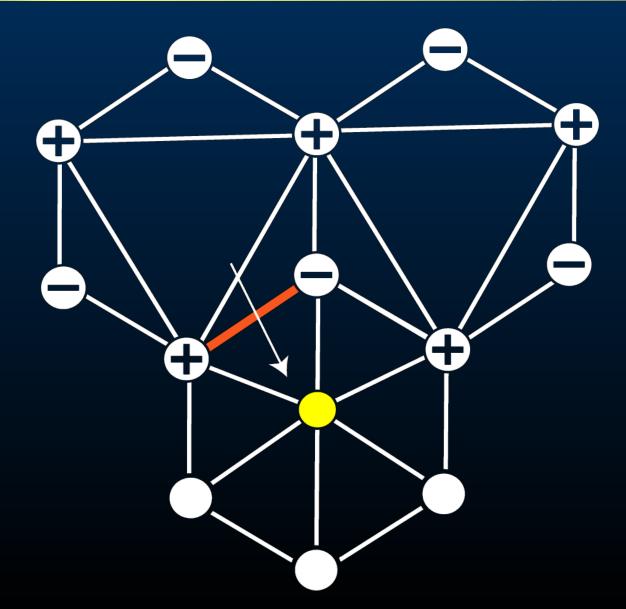




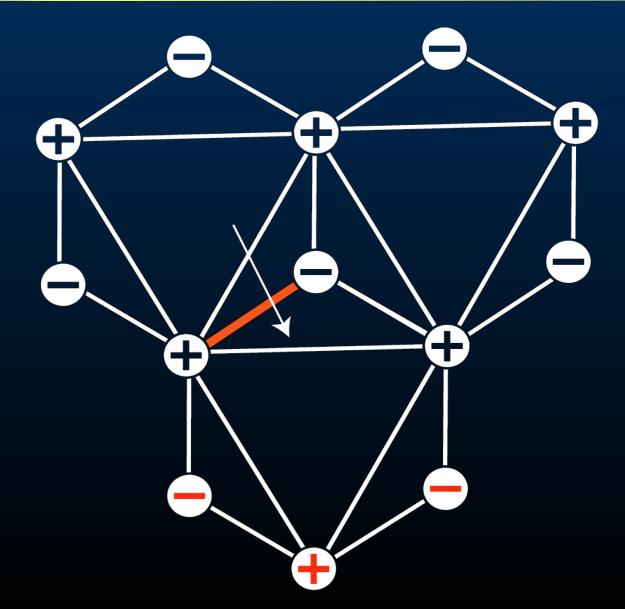






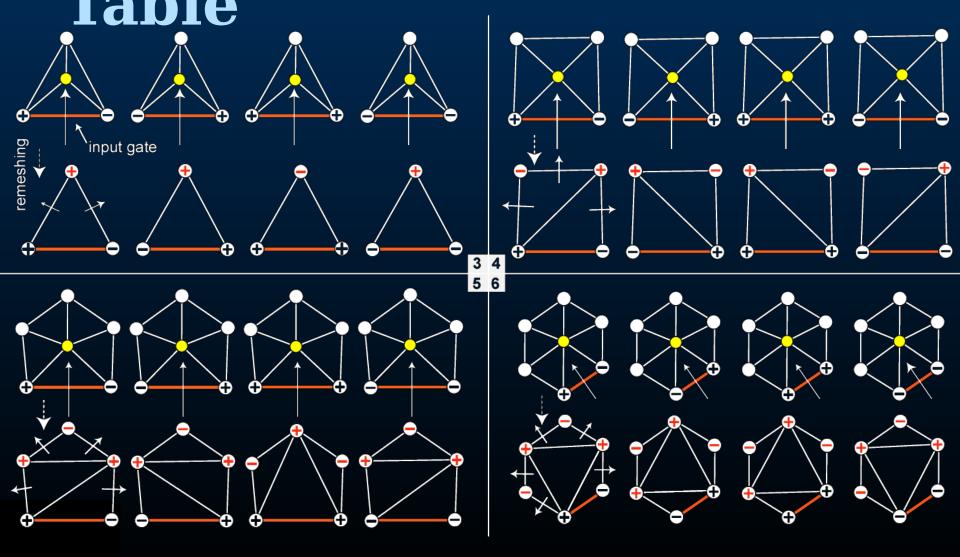




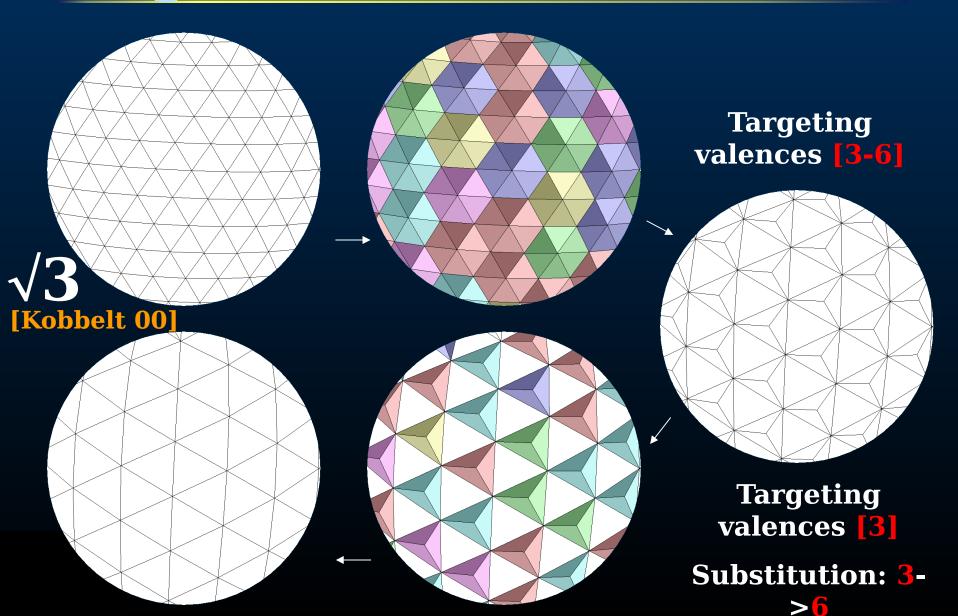




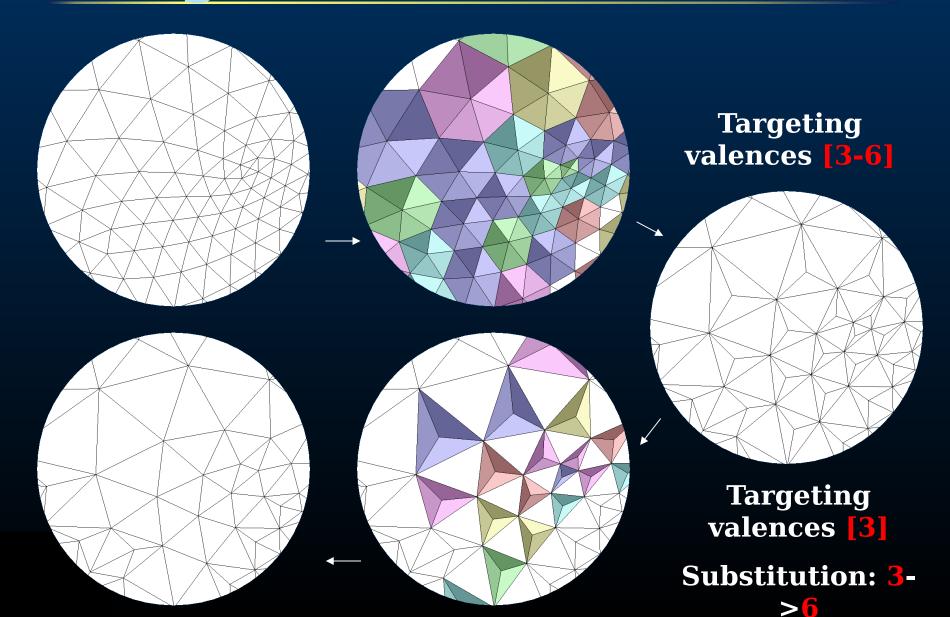
Retriangulation Look-up



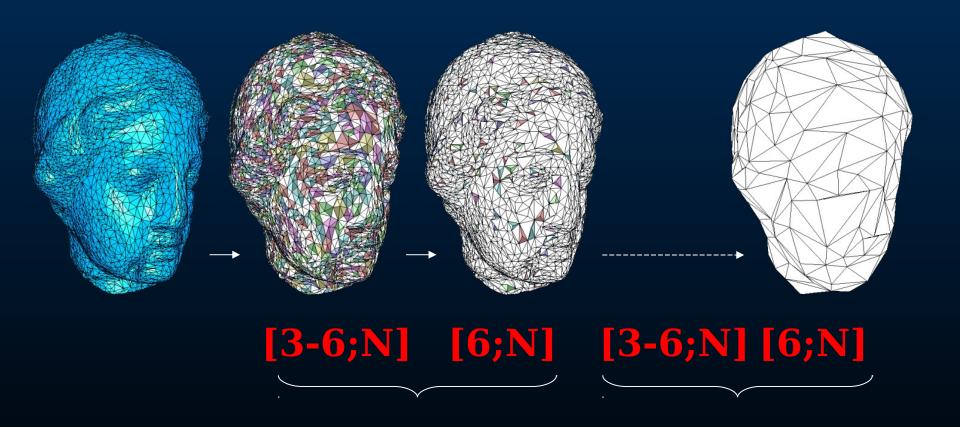
Regular Decimation



Irregular Decimation

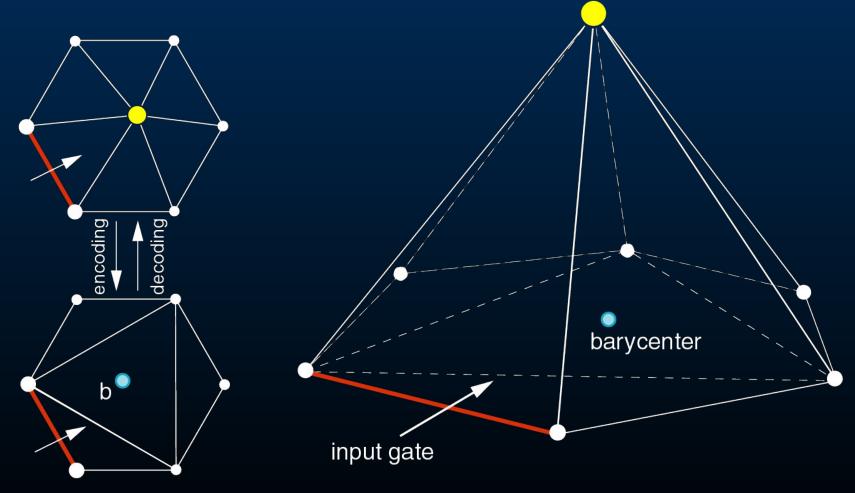


Entropy Encoding



Adaptive arithmetic encoding [Schindler

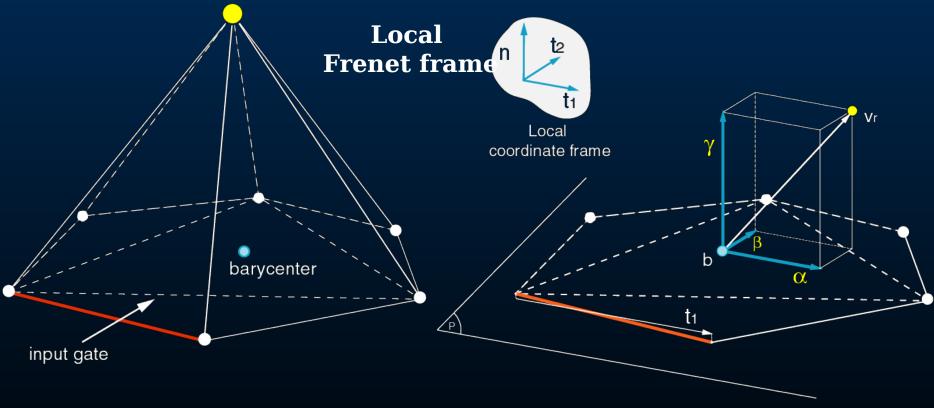
Geometry encoding





Barycentric prediction

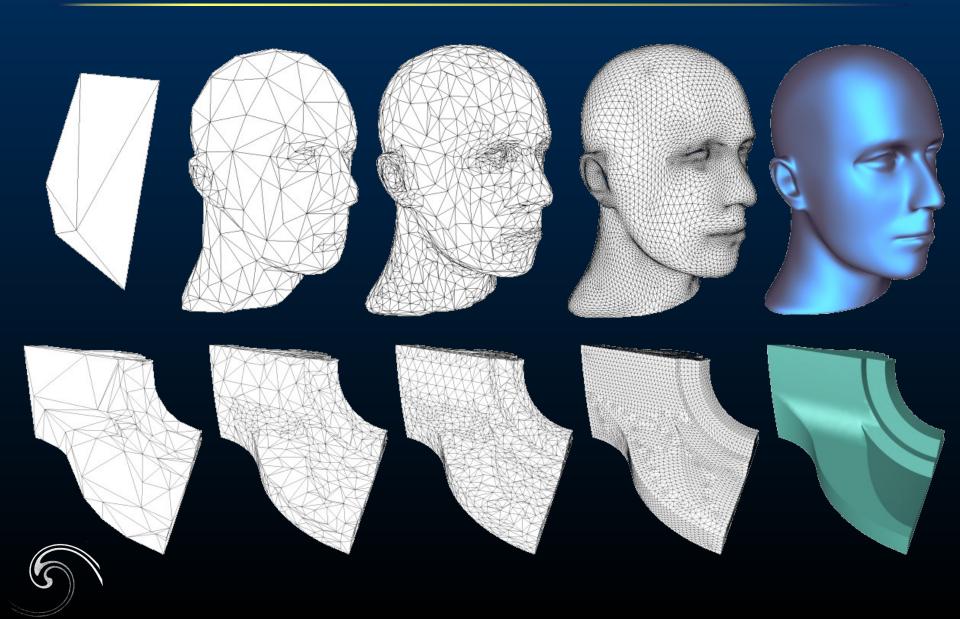
Normal / tangential separation





~ [Khodakovsky et al. 00]

Results



Results



Decimation

Quantization

Connectivity

Geometry

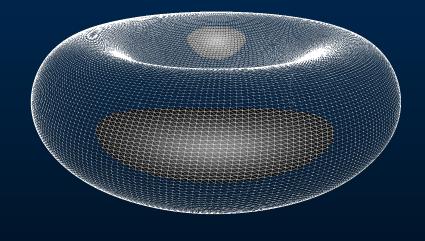
19851 -> 4 vertices

12 bits

4.61 b/v

16.24 b/v

20.87 b/v



Decimation

vertices

Quantization

Connectivity

Geometry

36450 -> 24

10 bits

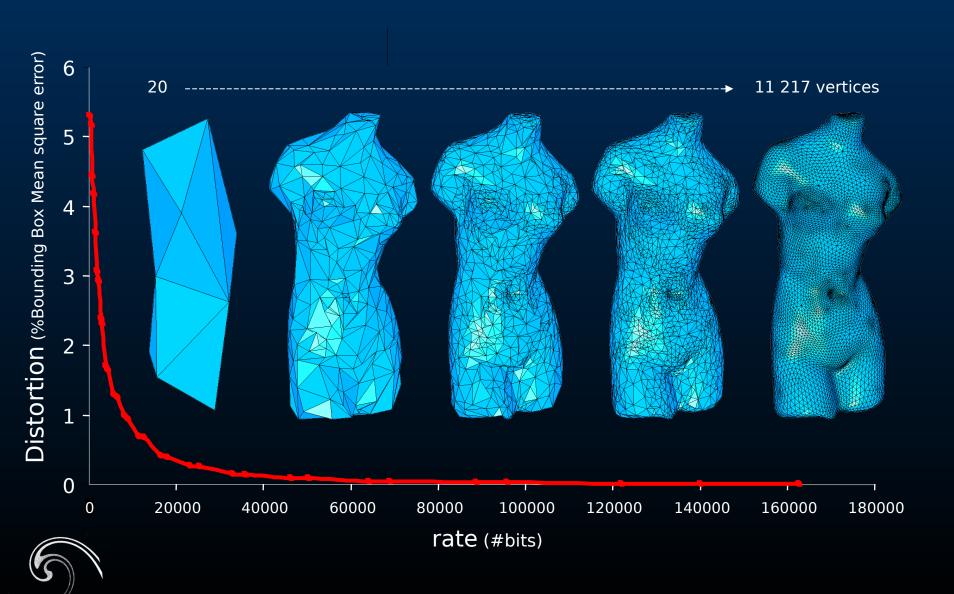
0.39 b/v

3.58 b/v

3.97 b/v



Rate / Distortion



Recap

Lossless methods	Connectivity (b/v)	Geometry (b/v)
Hoppe 96 (PM)	16	15-25
Taubin et al. 98 (PFS)	10	20
Pajarola - Rossignac 99 (C	PM)7.2	~17
Cohen-Or et al. 99	6	~17
Alliez - Desbrun 01	3.7	12.2



Conclusions

- No change of genus
- Requires 2-manifold meshes
- + Handle full range of triangle meshes irregular to regular
- + Valence & connectivity encoding per-vertex progressivity natural adaptation to zip 4 Mb regularity
- + Set of VRML meshes = 18 Mb Kr

Future work

Geometry and attributes encoding: colors, materials, texture coord.

Entropy-driven remeshing engine?

Progressive encoding <

Polygon meshes
Topology
Polygon soups
Resiliency

